young lady, who owned
ere required for the cloak,
s, that the daughter wish-
get it for her. It was
out the least hesitation,
[illegible] triumphed
pon the shoulders of Cath-
ensfully as if one had been
—Johnson congratulated
verness in obtaining it,
ired end, and he thought
ter about it by any remark.
Col. at a Hotel in Port-
[illegible] to pur-
"grey," of whose good
ales enough to have, be-
k's favorite "Old Clay."
ike a deer—I drove him
rday; say ninety dollars,
e him—he cost me one
only a week ago." But
ired the landlord—suspe-
bargain could hardly be
wish to be absent South,
replied Johnson, and do
expense of horse-keep-
ng." After some further
chase was completed, and
Lovers,—Johnson and the
took steam-boat for Bos-
ceeded to the "far west."
ds of emigrants who are
to that land of golden
xpectations, it was suppo-
precise destination.
s seldom tide, had more
[illegible]
. It was, however, agreed
eturn from Canada, who
[illegible] Mr. and Mrs.
the last, that every thing
tisfily explained by him,
but looking [illegible]
[illegible] in her whispers
rd was spoken.—He was
treatment which he had
ton, and perhaps more than
y practised upon him by

f Robert Talbot was, "that
ton, at the time of the Res
escaped, and was supposed
in New York—which was
correct.—That the cou-
re the name of Benson in
well known as [illegible]
tler [illegible] had been
their number, and nearly
ed, except Benson, who
e the officers of justice."
ton Robert made all haste
to arrive soon enough to
e. But Johnson was too
was out of the reach of
arrival. There was one
citizens of Greenville, to
e quantity of [illegible]
ded to, as in case of its
might have been swindled
mount. It is true, said
ward was offered for him,
a base counterfeiter;" and
determined never again to
women either.
nervous when he thought
but the neighbors rather
ir-seeing sagacity had been
well as theirs. The Esqr.
p still about the V, satisfied
possession of his horse and
d found them safe at Snow-
fine condition, as the land-
is wont, scrupulously fol-
ns given by Johnson. The
in on learning the charac-
immediately set off for
tidings of his horse and
and landlord soon found
[illegible] invested.
[illegible]
hain paper, "that Johnson
was shot by his son-in-law,
w months since." Whether
her and daughter, was sus-
in until Catharine became
e imposition, and took to
[illegible] the Colonel's
out all the information
subject, we have given—
[illegible] the exquisite truly,
e transpired.

MEN READ—THE
FF AND THE POLK
TARIFF.

ole story in a nutshell—
[illegible] and
ist tariff, which Clay is

Now see how the sys-
d Polk operate. The
t from an article in the
nal tells the whole sto-
while?
of the tariff is after all
rate of wages which
shall receive. By a
the working men and
untry are fully employ-
nerous wages for their
Polk be elected, and
industry struck down,
rd laborers of our coun-
give up their work to
Europe, or they must
tude to do it upon as
the mechanics and la-
e now do it. This result
he following table, made
from the most authen-
concerning the price of
d labor in the various
rope and America, wil
tive to which American
ous trades will be reduc
is repealed. Protection
the American System is
hey will be by the elec
Polk.
system is destroyed,
ers, (men) who get per
ust work for 20.
rers, (women) who get
s, must work for 18.
ers, (girls) who get per
st work for 10.
who get per day, 50
for 11.
roadcloth, who get per
ust work for 18.
get per lb. 30 cts., must
ers who get per day, $1,-
r 50 cts
(men) who get per day,
for 20.
(women and boys) who
t work for 10.
nt per silk hat, 55 cents,
5 cts.
get per fur hat, $1,10,
0 cts.

Straw Hat makers who get $1,00, must work for 20 cts.

Paper makers (men) who get per week, $8,00, must work for $1,75.

Paper makers (women) who get $2,75, must work for 55 cts.

Floor Cloth makers, per day, $1,00, must work for 25 cts.

Sail makers who get per set, $2,50, must work for $1.75.

Sail makers (journeymen) who get per day $1,00, must work for $1.20.

Cordage makers who get per day, $1 00, must work for 16 cts.

Shoe makers who get per day, $1.50, must work for 45 cts

Tailors who get per week, $9.90, must work for $4.00.

Cabinet makers who get per week, $10,00, must work for $4 00.

Day laborers who get per day, 85 cts., must work for 27 cts.

Makers of pig iron who get per ton, $20,00 must work for $10,00.

Makers of ironware who get, per ton, $30,00, must work for $12,00.—

Makers of wrought iron who get $60,-00, must work for $40.00.

Thus Mechanics and Manufactrers, with all other classes of manual laborers, with all who depend for a living on making, by labor, the raw material into articles of use, *must reduce the* WAGES OF THEIR LABOR *in the ratio indicated by the above table, or they must* QUIT THE BUSINESS!! The destruction of the AMERICAN SYSTEM leaves them no other alternative. Let us now see how the *congregated annual earnings* of several classes of these laborers would be affected.—The number of persons engaged in each branch of business is taken from the census returns of 1840.

Cotton weavers, who now get $18 000 840, would then get $5,850 000

Tailors in the U S who get $18 720 000, would then get $8 320 000

Shoemakers in Mass who get $15,000 000 would then get $3,400 000.

Cabinet makers who get $3,432,000, would then get $1,372,800

Paper makers who get $9,360,000, would then get $260 [illegible]

Cordage makers who get $1,560,000, would they get $240,000.

Woolen cloth weavers who get $2,-890 000, would then get $1,200,000.

And nearly the same [illegible] would hold good for all the mechanics and manufacturers throughout the country.

A Bradford Shoemaker in the last Haverhill Gazette, thus shows the practical effect of the Whig Tariff on the craft:

The price in 1842 of making a woman's pegged shoes was from 10 to 14 cents, now from 18 to 22; men's kip brogans in '42 from 13 to 17, now from 22 to 25; women's mock welt run-rounds, 8 to 11, now from 14 to 20; women's run round slippers from 6 to 8, now from 11 to 14.—The above were paid mostly in "store pay," or "orders," previous to 1842, now other kinds have varied in a similar ratio to those named above, which the books of any workman will show to be correct.

THE GREAT FOOT RACE

Came off yesterday—Guider, of New York won the first prize, having completed 10 3/4 miles within the hour The two second prizes were run by the two Englishmen, running nearly neck and neck; and but a few yards in the rear of Guilder. Rose the Indian, was fourth and Steward who had before done the feat, was fifth, the Locofoco weight that he carried being more than he could successfully pack. Each of these ran the distance of ten miles within the hour.

The attendence was immense, and the excitement in the last mile intense—Guilder, who ran behind up to that time and the Englishmen passing each other two or three times in that distance.

Several fights came off, among which the bully Ford, who has recently been pardoned from the penitentiary, was engaged —N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

MEXICAN CLAIMS

The Ohio Statesman, published at Columbus, states, on the authority of a letter from Mr Shannon, the American Minister at Mexico, dated Mexico, Aug. 28th, that the installment of $300,000 now due from that Government, will be paid within 10 days from the date of his letter.

As Columbus was the recent residence of Ex Governor Shannon, the correctness of this information coming through that place, may be relied upon.—Phil. U. S. Gazette.

"LET THE POOR MAN HAVE A CHANCE

The Philadelphia United States Gazette, quotes the above, and remarks—Yes "let the poor man have a chance. Let the tariff which protects him against the pauper labor of Europe be sustained, and then he will have a chance. Let HIM, however, be true to himself, by sustaining those who sustain that which protects him. Let him remember that Mr. Clay has all his life advocated a protective tariff, and has thus been the friend of the laborer; while Mr Polk has opposed the tariff and thus gone against the interests of the laboring man.

PASS IT ROUND. The "Young Hickory," published at the office of the Washington (D C) Spectator, the organ of Mr Calhoun says:

☞ "THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM ONE END OF THE UNION TO THE OTHER, OPPOSE THE PRESENT TARIFF."

☞ The report generally circulated through the press that three men died in Rhode Island by eating diseased potatoes, proves to be incorrect.

DOVER, ME.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1844.

WHIG NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Theodore Frelinghuysen,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
EDWARD KENT, of Bangor.
RUFUS K. GOODENOW, of Paris.

DISTRICTS.
First District—SAMUEL BRADLEY,
Second District—THOS. A. DEBLOIS.
Third District—THEO. MARSTON.
Fourth District—PETER C. VIRGIN
Fifth District—SAMUEL TAYLOR.
Sixth District—CHAS. P. CHANDLER,
Seventh District—GEO. H. DEVEREUX

John C. Calhoun's opinion of the Baltimore Convention.

The principles of political parties are best known by their public acts and the declaration of influential leaders; and the following extract from a letter of John C. Calhoun to his political friends and supporters, fully illustrate the principles of the party professing to be the pure democracy:—

"I object, then, to the proposed Convention, because it will not be constituted in conformity with the fundamental article of the Republican creed. I hold it impossible to form a scheme more perfectly calculated to annihilate the control of the people over the Presidential election, and rest it on those who make politics a trade, and who live or expect to live on Government. But in order to realize how the convention will operate, it will be necessary to view the combined effects of the objections which I have made. Thus viewed it will be found that a convention so constituted tends irresistibly to centralization—centralization of the control over the Presidential election in the hands of a few of the central large States, at first, and finally in political managers, office holders and office seekers; or, to express it differently in that portion of the community who live on the government, in contradistinction to the great mass who expect to live on their own means or their honest industry, and who maintain the government and politically the people. If such be the case in the infancy of the system, it must end, if such conventions should become the established usage, in the President's nominating his successor. When it comes to that it will not be long before the sword will take the place of the constitution."

From the above it seems that Mr. Calhoun considered the convention that nominated Polk and Dallas, composed not of the true representatives of the people, but of "office holders and office seekers," who make politics a trade, and who live or expect to live on Government, and he assures us that if such conventions continue to control our national nominations, "it will not be long before the sword will take the place of the constitution. Col. Benton in his letter to Gen. Antwerp, June 3, 1844, denounced this same convention as "the intrigue which had nullified the choice of the people and the principles of our government."

James G. Birney the Liberty party candidate for President, and the Loco candidate for the Legislature of Michigan says—"Higher duties than are necessary for revenue will never become the permanent policy of the country." "At present duties should be laid with an eye to revenue alone, with occasional reduction from time to time, and thus in a period of a few years, a system of direct taxation could be matured and established." Extract from a British Tract published in New York.

"Direct taxation is not only the doctrine of the Democracy, but it is the doctrine of the constitution."—See Mr. Rhett's speech, Con. Globe, vol. 8, page 201.

VIEW OF THE FIELD.

As a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from New York city remarks, the result in Georgia, electing an equally divided delegation, where we had hoped for 5 or 6 of the 8 members, is a disappointment, it is true—but it affords no grounds whatever for the boisterous exultation of our opponents, as if they had any chance of carrying the State for Polk. In the first place, the election affords no fair test of the whig strength. In about a third of the State, there has not been any thing like a full poll of the whig vote. Thousands of whigs are absent from the State at the North making their fall purchases, who will be at home in November—while, in three of the districts, Haralson, Cobb and Lumpkin brought into the contest a great personal strength, which secured to them many votes that will be given to Clay. If the loco leaders induce their friends to count much upon the vote of Georgia, they are doomed to be woefully disappointed. The vote of that State is safe for Clay and no intelligent man of either party, doubts it, or would venture any wager to the contrary.

After all that may be said, on either side, the election will be determined by the result in the three great States—New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Either one of these States will elect Mr. Clay. Not all together will elect Mr. Polk if he loses any one of the States except Arkansas, which in the table below, we have set down in the list for him:

ELECTORAL VOTES.

	Clay.	Polk.	Uncer
Maine,	0	9	0
New Hampshire,	0	6	0
Vermont,	6	0	0
Massachusetts,	12	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	0
Connecticut,	6	0	0
New York,	0	0	36
New Jersey,	7	0	0
Pennsylvania,	0	0	26
Maryland	8	0	0
Delaware,	3	0	0
Virginia,	0	0	17
North Carolina,	11	0	0
South Carolina	0	9	0
Georgia,	10	0	0
Alabama,	0	9	0
Mississippi,	0	6	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0
Arkansas,	0	3	0
Ohio,	23	0	0
Indiana,	12	0	0
Illinois,	0	9	0
Michigan,	0	5	0
Missouri,	0	7	0
Kentucky,	12	0	0
Tennessee,	13	0	0
	133	63	79

138 is a majority of the Electoral College Without New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, Mr. Clay will want five of an election, should Polk carry the nine States we have assigned to him. Should we carry Michigan, Clay will have just the requisite number, without either of the three great States.

[Ban. Mercury]

MILLERISM.

Father Miller, having corrected errors and issued a second edition of his prophecies, is once more turning the heads of the people. Either he himself or one of his disciples has been busily engaged for some time past in delivering lectures in this city on the forthcoming destruction of the world, which we learn, was fixed for Thursday last; but we are not certain as to the precise period. After the signal failure of his former prediction, it would seem to be hardly possible that he could again deceive the people, but he has a great number of believers in Baltimore, male and female, who have so much reliance on the truth of his prophecy that they have relinquished all business to prepare for the coming event. We know one gentleman of amiable disposition, of industrious habits, and respectable character, who has actually closed his store, confident that the world is about to be destroyed It is lamentable that men will thus follow after ever foolish fellow who may go about gossipping of what he does not understand, and pretending to be conversant with what is not given to man to know. Father Miller knows no more about the destruction of the world than we do, which is just nothing at all; and he ought not to bother either his own head or the brains of others about such matters. The day of judgment will come too soon for most of us, without the intervention of Father Miller, who can neither foretell, hasten, or retard it. The effect of his preaching upon weak minds is most disastrous, as it destroys the prospects of families, and in too many cases produces insanity. We advise every one to attend to their business, and not to listen to the preaching of ignorant itinerants, who run about the country crying "lo here! lo there!" for such people are incompetent to give rational instruction on the subject of religious duty. If people have belief in God, they should have no reliance upon teachers who ignorantly or impudently assume to take the direction of affairs out of the hands of the Supreme Being

Baltimore Clipper.

MORE OF MILLERISM.

One gentleman in Philadelphia writes thus on his window shutter, having closed his place of business.

"This shop is closed in honor of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 20th of October. Get ready friends to crown him Lord of all."

Another advertises in the Public Ledger thus:

☞ WARNING—I believe according to the scriptures, that the Lord Jesus Christ will be revealed in the clouds of heaven on the tenth day of the seventh month, which agrees with the 22d inst I therefore entreat all whom this may reach, to prepare to meet their God.

CLORINDA S. MINOR

From the Boston Mail we take the following.

"We know of a lady in this city who has for a long time kept a genteel boarding house. Last Sunday she dismissed all her boarders, and opened her house freely for the accommodation of the second advent believers. She has given away all worldly goods, including a large part of her clothing and furniture; and when the delusion passes away she will find herself destitute. Several gentlemen in this city have closed up their business, given away nearly all their convertible property, and have now no present desire on earth beyond the coming of the Lord."

From the Hartford Christian Secretary, we select the following:

"The excitement has become so great within a few days past, that a silk dealer closed his store on Saturday evening, with the intention of never opening it again. Another professes to possess the gift of healing A few nights since, a lady (the wife of a very respectable man, who till recently was a deacon in one of the Congregational churches in this city, but now a Millerite) went through the street about Midnight clapping her hands and shouting at the top of her voice, "The Lord is coming." Whether she considered this "*The true midnight cry*" or not, we have not learned. It is painful to witness such fanaticism."

Millerism has recently broke out in the town of Exeter, a few miles from this town, to what extent we know not. We are informed, however, that there are a number who have relinquished all kinds of business, and are waiting for the coming of the Lord. The 22d day of October 1844, has now passed, and the world still moves on in her accustomed round, we see not where the Millerites can rest their faith. People addle their brains and sacrifice their duties for an idiot's dream. A little reading would tell them that world's explosions on paper are as old as the history of human folly Do not destroy the Bible, as we fear too many of you will be inclined to do and, in the event become Infidels, but let pure religion take that place in your hearts which is so full of delusion and fanaticism. Millerites attend to what we are saying You will all die fast enough, and you need be in no haste to expedite the mysterious business of an unknown world. Do your duty faithfully to day, and it will prepare you for to-morrow Become men again; labor to support your families, and leave the event with God alone, who will accomplish all things in his own time.

Thomas Barrett of Lunenburg, Mass. has been tried at Worcester, for the murder of Ruth Houghton of the same place.

The indictment charged that the crime was committed by the prisoner by "fixing and fastening both his hands about the neck and throat" of the deceased, thereby strangling her. There was another indictment against the prisoner, which it became unnecessary to try, in which he was charged with the commission of the crime of rape upon the prisoner, previous to the murder. The prisoner was found guilty on the charge of murder and the sentence of death was pronounced upon him by Chief Justice Shaw, a full bench of Justices being present.

Gordon, who murdered Mr. Sprague in Rhode Island, last spring, has had his trial and brought in guilty. Sentence of death has been pronounced, and he is to be executed in the month of February next

On demolishing an ancient Roman Catholic Chapel recently, at Warsaw, 2 barrels filled with gold to the value of six millions of dollars was found in the foundation.

Here's a chance, Girls.—The Maumee Ohio Express, says the population of Branch county consists of 1800 males and only 823 females, and invites the young women of the East to emigrate to his neighborhood.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. Mr. Editor, under the above caption, I noticed an article in the last Farmer, which after speaking of the quantity of the stock, &c. (to which I take no exception, believing that he is correct) he says—" the occasion was characterized by good order and decorum—none of the disorder and rowdyism which characterized our last show being re-enacted," &c.

Now Mr. Editor, I don't know how the behaviour was last year, but learn that some articles which were exhibited, such as cheese, apples, &c. was among the missing, after the adjournment probably, devoured by the rowdies of which he speaks. But on the present occasion I too was an eye witness, and take the Yankee privilege of saying that although the great mass undoubtedly wished order, there was enough rowdiness to make it a ludicrous farce. In the forenoon all was well enough, in the afternoon—let us begin with the ploughing. In despite of the officers of the day there was a general rush on to the ground and furrows, insomuch that the oxen could hardly pass the crowd—next the hauling match—Was there not one general rush on to the [illegible]—so much so that not one fourth part of those present could not possibly see even what was going on, while others climb buildings, &c. Again, many climb on to the Court House which was being erected, and in despite of the workmen, clambered [illegible] they of no value. And lastly when they were in the house awarding premiums, there was such a noise outside that the doors had to be closed to hear at all within. I heard but one opinion that day of show, and that was, that there is a certain gang of rowdies here that would be thrust into prison instantly, in Bangor, Boston, or any other place of law and order. Here I will remark that we have a set of boys (some rather tall) that make it their business on all public occasions to [illegible] which can set in bad behavior, and if any gentleman attempts to chastise them ever so mild, they set in with their slang, and would make one believe in their conceit that they were out in the old French war, indeed if they are being qualified as candidates for the State Prison, then what occupation will they follow. Again let me be understood as saying nothing against the Fair, but I do hope all exhibitions will cease in this place, or the law put in force. A LOOKER ON.

Octo. 22, 1844.

The Santa Fe trade with St Louis Missouri, is said to be extremely valuable. The imports in 1843, amounted to $400,-000 in specie, and $50,000 in Buffalo robes. It is said that the trade for this year will be worth $750,000, and with a little attention from the government might be extended to four or five millions annually, the provinces of Chihuahua, Sonora, and California, being nearer to St. Louis than Vera Cruz, through which latter port manufactures are now furnished by British Traders.